Utilisation of limestone Mines Welfare Cess Fund

1226. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state in what manner the limestone Mines Welfare Cess Fund has been utilised during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been set up for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the Limestone & Dolomite Mines. Various welfare schemes have been evolved to provide for medical, educational, recreational, housing and Water Supply facilities.

The 'Headwise' details of expenditure during 1984-85, 1985-86 & 1986-87 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund yearwise expenditure figures

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Administration	15.79	17.01	23.94
Health	27.46	34.66	44.10
Education	6.17	8.17	21.64
Recreation	7.51	10.49	11.93
Housing (Subsidy)	21.49	29.24	25.94
Water Supply	1.87	7.21	3.53
Loans for Housing	—	0.16	0.15
TOTAL :	80.29	106.94	131.23

Reported shortage of houses in the country

1227. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated the 8th December, 1987 under the caption "Housing shortage runs to 24m units";

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that shortage of houses and slum population in the country is rapidly increasing; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in this regard and what steps Government have taken/propose to take to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the 1981 Census data, the NBO has estimated the housing needs as on 1st March, 1981 at 23.3 millions. This is likely to reach at 28.5 millions by 1988. The slum population estimated at 29.9 million in 1981 is expected to go up to 51.49 million in 1991.

(c) Housing & Urban Developments are State subjects and all social housing Schemes are implemented by the States/UT Admns. themselves according to their needs and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is given to the States/UT Admns. in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any

particular head of development. However, at the national level, several steps have been taken to meet the housing shortage, some of which are as follows:—

(i) The public sector outlay for housing has been raised from Rs. 1490.87 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan to 2458.21 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(ii) The norms of income eligibility, ceiling cost of construction and ceiling of Government loan assistance for various Social Housing Schemes have been enhanced.

(iii) Under the Rural House Sites-cum-construction Assistance Scheme for Rural Landless Workers a provision of Rs. 577 crores has been made. Of this Rs 36 crores would be utilised to provide developed house sites of 90 sq. mts. each to 7.2 lakh landless families at the rate of Rs. 500 per family and an expenditure of Rs. 541 crores would be incurred to provide construction assistance to 271 lakh families at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per family.

(iv) As on 31-3-88 HUDCO has sanctioned 5339 schemes with a project cost of Rs. 4294.78 crores with HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 2866.19 crores for construction of 28.14 lakh houses and development of over 2 lakh plots. In addition HUDCO has so far sanctioned 362 special schemes of shelter, slum upgradation and basic sanitation as part of IYSH to benefit about 22 lakh persons.

(v) The Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is operated under the State Minimum Needs Programme and an outlay of Rs. 269.55 crores has been earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan to cover 9 million slum population at per capita cost of Rs. 300 to provide water supply, sewerage storm-water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes, street lighting. In addition the State Governments are taking up State Urban Development Projects to be financed with World Bank Assistance in which the slum upgradation is one of the important constitutents.

Recommendation of Central Team visiting Rajasthan on drought situation

1228. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure incurred on the visits of the study teams, deputed by Government, to visit Rajasthan during the period August, 1987 todate, for studying the drought situation in that State;

(b) how much of the above expenditure was borne by the State Government;

(c) the recommendations of the above teams implemented so far and with what results; and

(d) such recommendations as have not been implemented along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b) While the travelling expenditure of Members of the Central Teams is met by the respective Departments from their respective Budget heads, the expenditure in relation to field visits are borne by the State Governments. Thus, different Departments/Governments are concerned and no single agency compiles the information in relation to expenditure incurred on the visits of Central Study Teams.

(c) and (d) Central Teams are sent to the drought affected States for making an assessment of the requirements of Central assistance for relief measures. The High Level Committee on Relief (HLCR) finalises its recommendations for Central assistance to be approved to the affected States having regard to the report submitted by the Central Teams. In the case of Rajasthan, the Government of India, on the basis of the recommendations of HLCR, approved ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 215.46 crores upto 31-3-1988 and Rs. 143.62 crores for the period April-June, 1988 for execution of relief measures such as employment generation works,